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of the difficulty of changing established customs and general conceptions. He urges greater efforts to improve the general health—specifically through a strong attack on such evils as tuberculosis and alcoholism.

C. E. PERSONS.

VEBLEN, T. *The engineers and the price system*. (New York: Huebsch. 1921. Pp. 169. \$1.50.)

Minutes of proceedings of the Political Economy Club, 1899-1920 (London). Vol. VI. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xxvi, 464. \$7.)

Economic History and Geography

The Industrial State. By E. L. BOGART and G. M. THOMPSON. (Springfield, Ill: Illinois Centennial Commission. 1920. Pp. 553.)

Measured in terms of social and industrial changes, the quarter of a century, or thereabouts, covered by this volume was one of the most important periods of our history. "Not only in Illinois, but throughout the United States as a whole, this period was one of extraordinary economic expansion, of exploitation of natural resources, and of unbridled competition. It offered rich rewards to the energetic, the daring, and the far-sighted business man." On the side of labor "Trade-unionism was striving to establish itself and in this era of struggle made large use of the strike and similar methods incident to the early stages of the labor movement." In fact, the years covered by this volume—from 1870 to 1893—formed a transition period in the industrial and social life of the country. So they did with the state of Illinois, as the authors have pointed out in their volume. Industry passed out of the old order which prevailed in Civil War times and before into the order which exists today. Forms of industry, types of enterprise, attitude towards social life and the state changed materially. In the case of Illinois, the state until this time "had ranked as an agricultural state, standing high among the states of the union in almost every branch of farming. Its expansion along these lines still went on apace. But in addition to agriculture the state began now to develop concurrently other lines of industry." This was notably the case with coal, petroleum, manufactures, railroad building and commerce. "Industry was thus diversified, cities were established, and the interests of the people of Illinois expanded and broadened." Meanwhile, the social and political life of the people experienced notable changes.

The student who is acquainted with the general economic movements in the United States finds these movements traced in this volume with special reference to Illinois. The authors have drawn upon the great quantities of material in the libraries of that state, they have thoroughly documented their work, and have quoted liberally from the

authorities to illustrate and expound the development. This type of study deserves special commendation because it is in a field where so little research has been done.

The volume falls into two parts: the first, covering something over two hundred pages, deals with political and social history; the remainder of the volume is concerned with industrial growth. The opening chapter is a study of the constitution of 1870. Then follow chapters on "Some Aspects of Social Life in Illinois," "Liberal Republicanism," "The Farmers' Movement," "Greenbackism and Democratic Reorganization," "Republicanism at the Wheel," and "The Political Machine in Operation." Chapter VIII, credited to Miss Agnes Wright Dennis, deals with the changing social attitude under the title of "New Forces Astir." Although followed by another section on "Art and Letters," this chapter serves as a connecting link between the political and economic portion of the volume. In his portion of the volume Professor Bogart has studied the development of cereal crops, animal industry, business development, financial problems, railroad transportation, waterways, the growth of commerce and manufactures, the labor movement, and the development of the mineral wealth of the state.

Although in most respects the volume is an admirable treatment of the subject matter the treatment is somewhat uneven. Necessarily in a collaborative work there must be a certain amount of duplication. From the reviewer's point of view, the volume loses something of its value by the separation of the political and economic portions. In some places the collaborators have covered the same ground with little reference to the work done by the other. This comment applies to chapters V, VI, VIII, XIX and XX, and to some extent to other portions of the volume. In this connection one wishes the authors had linked more thoroughly the general movements with those in Illinois. Also the student wishes the authors had given a more thorough study to the legislative history of the state. The shortcoming in this respect is indicated in part by the fact that whereas abundant use has been made of newspaper and periodical material, a relatively small amount of information is drawn from state documents.

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ISAAC LIPPINCOTT.

The Non-Partisan League. By ANDREW A. BRUCE. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1921. Pp. viii, 284. \$3.)

Many articles and not a few books have been written concerning the Non-Partisan League, the sponsor for the socialistic experiment which is termed the "new day" in North Dakota. Many of these publications, however, give only the facts favorable to the movement. The present volume is an exception to this rule and should be read along with the